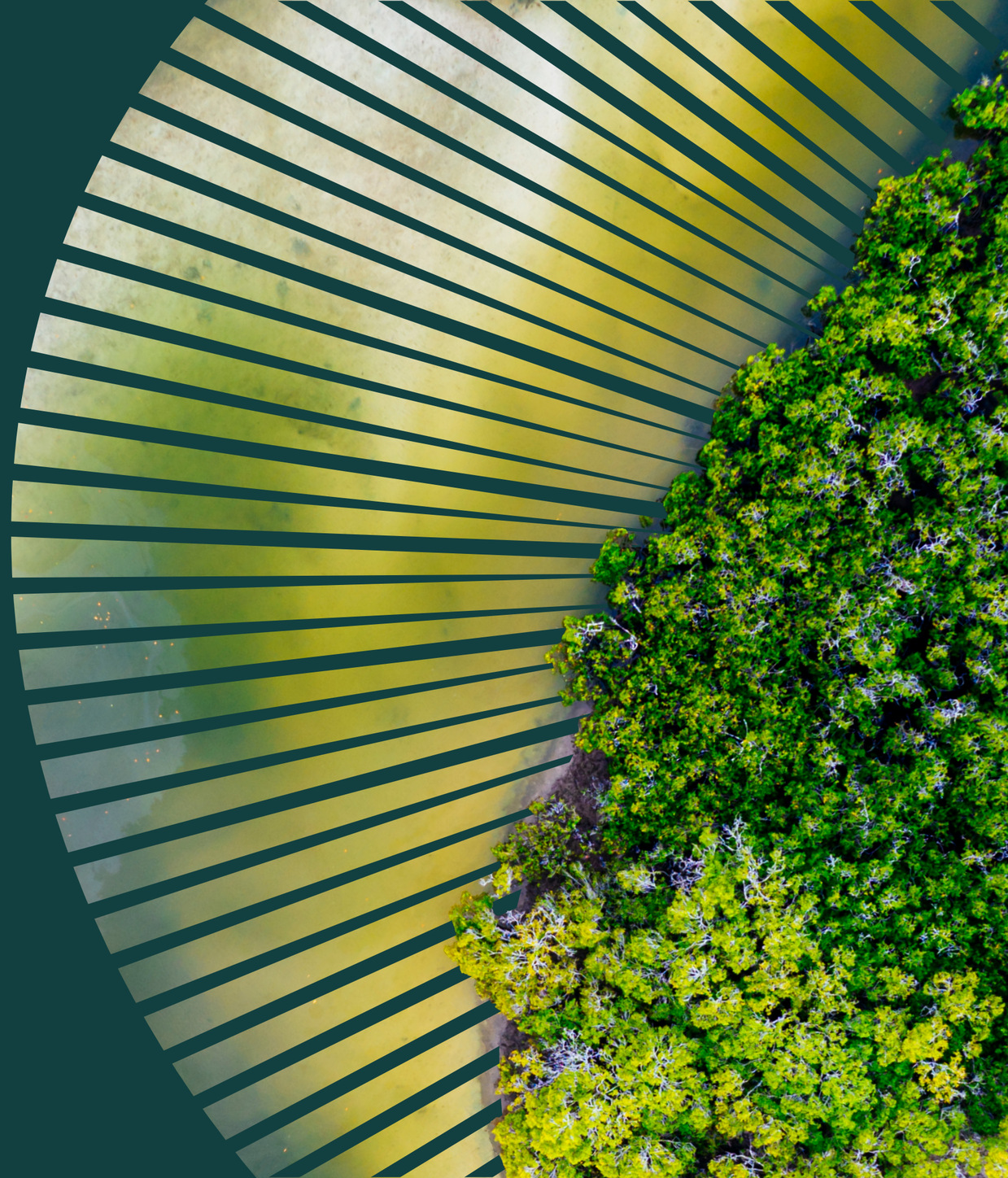
Restoration Barometer

A guide for business



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Home

Contents

1 The restoration barometer

1.1 Detail of the ecosystems

1.2 The eight indicators and confidence levels

1.3 Spatial data

2 Data submission process

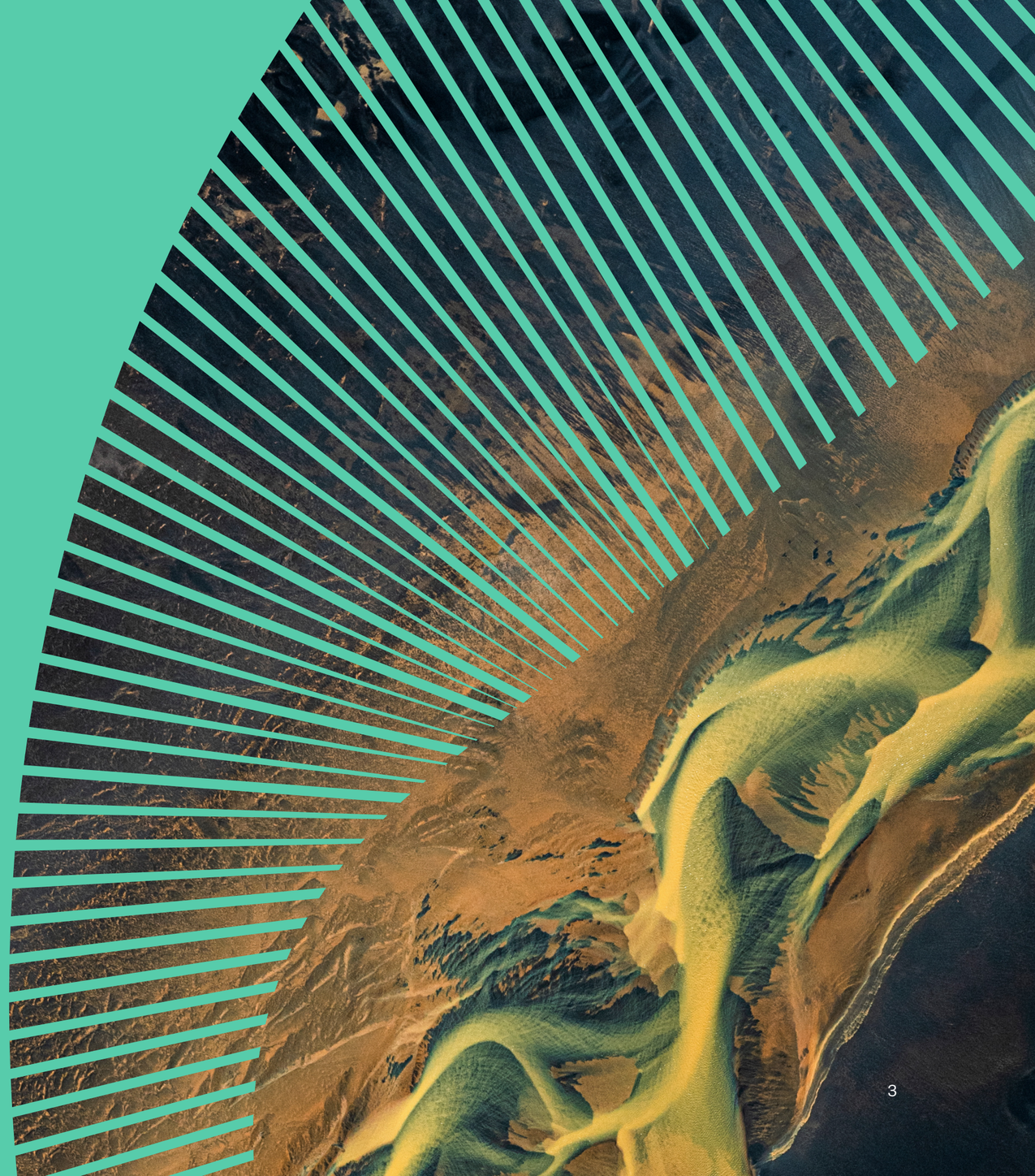
2.1 Benefits of submitting information to the restoration barometer

2.2 Take-down policy

2.3 Frequently asked questions

1 The restoration barometer

1.1 Detail of the ecosystems
1.2 The eight indicators and confidence levels
1.3 Spatial data



The restoration barometer

The Restoration Barometer (RB) has been developed and is managed by IUCN, in collaboration with governments, private sector organizations and collaborating partners. It is the most comprehensive tool available that tracks the implementation of restoration commitments across all terrestrial ecosystem types, from forests to farmlands and from waterways to coasts. The database comprises spatial data (polygon and point boundaries) and associated attribute data (descriptive information). Information on the Restoration Barometer can be viewed and downloaded on the **Restoration Barometer** website.

The Restoration Barometer accepts information on ecosystem restoration efforts based on the UNEP/FAO definition on ecosystem restoration. Ecosystem Restoration means assisting in the recovery of ecosystems that have been degraded or destroyed, as well as conserving the ecosystems that are still intact.

All types of ecosystems can be restored, from forests to farmlands and the ocean. The RB tracks restoration efforts from all ecosystem types according to the ecosystem classifications of IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology 2.0 and categorisation by the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

Detail of the Ecosystems

Coasts and mangroves

A coastal zone is where land and water interact. Trees or shrubs growing between coastal and terrestrial environments or in intertidal zones are known as **mangroves.** There are around 70 different mangrove species, mainly found along tropical and sub-tropical coastlines.

Deserts and semi-deserts

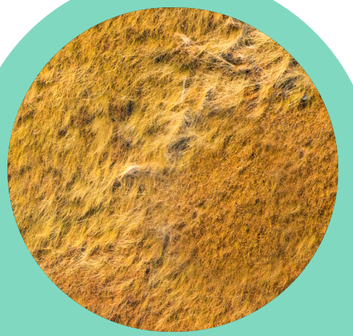
Deserts and semi-deserts are found in arid or semi-arid climates. They have low biomass ecosystems, and lack of water due to low rainfall limits productivity.

Farmlands and mixed-use areas

Land that's used intensively by humans for crops, pastoral activity, plantation farming and urbanisation. Continued human intervention is needed to maintain these areas, including altering vegetation and substrates (e.g. clearing and drainage), supplementing resources (e.g. with irrigation and fertilisers), and introducing and controlling biota.

Forests and woodlands

Forests are defined by the presence of trees and the lack of other land uses. They are larger than 0.5 hectares and have more than 10% tree canopy cover. **Woodlands** are forests with an open canopy, and can also have transitional areas like grasslands and true forests.



Grasslands, shrub-lands and savannahs

Grasslands are, as the name suggests, large open areas of grass where trees are found infrequently. There are two main types: savannahs (found in areas with a warm climate and rainy and dry seasons), and temperate grasslands (known for their rich soil and abundant grass growth). **Shrublands** usually get more rain (typically between 200 to 1,000 millimetres a year) than grasslands, but less than forested areas.

Peatlands

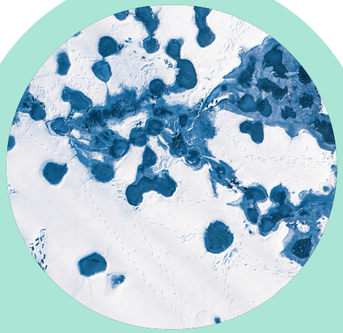
Land-based, waterlogged ecosystems found across every continent, where organic matter cannot fully decompose so peat is formed.

Rivers, streams and lakes

Rivers and streams are running water ecosystems that flow from uplands or underground springs to deltas, estuaries and lakes. Lakes are still, freshwater ecosystems of variable size, depth and links to other aquatic systems.

Urban areas

Urban areas are home to over half the world's population but cover less than 1% of its surface. Although they are densely populated and built up, they still form ecosystems that can support biodiversity, help clean air and water, cool urban heat islands and support human well-being.



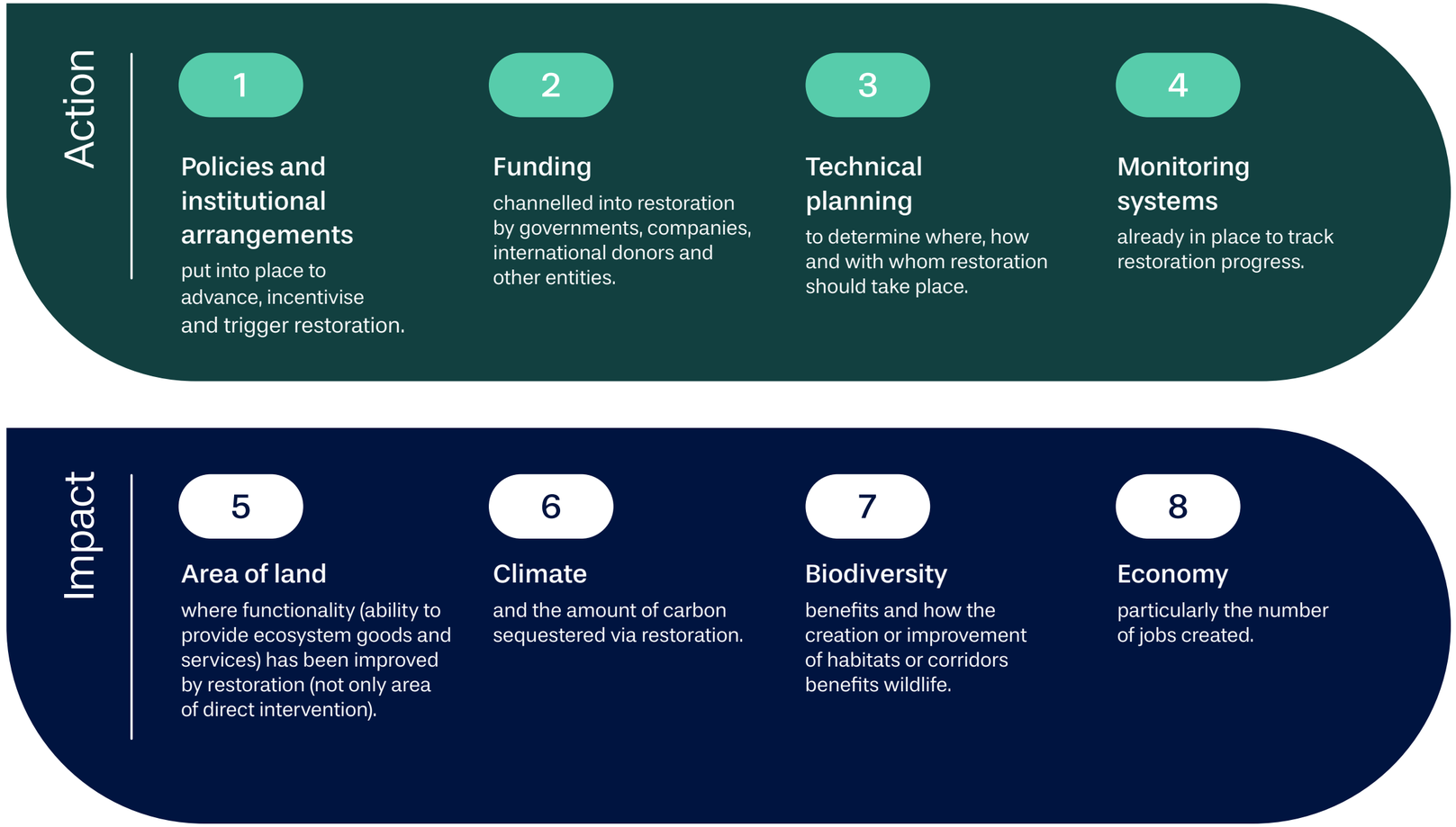
Other

Any restoration in an ecosystem not listed above can be reported under this section. This might include (but is not limited to) polar-alpine areas, artificial wetlands and anthropogenic shorelines.

The eight indicators and confidence levels

Information on restoration efforts collected for different ecosystems respond to eight main indicators and categorised in three confidence levels, based on the completeness and confidence of the information provided.

The eight indicators of the Restoration Barometer are divided into two categories: action indicators and impact indicators. These indicators are reviewed and improved on a continuous basis to ensure they remain relevant and best contribute to improved decision-making.



Confidence levels

The confidence level system was developed to assess confidence in the quality of the information provided for all four impact indicators. The three confidence levels are:

Confidence level three
HIGH confidence in accuracy

Confidence level two
MODERATE confidence in accuracy

Confidence level one
LOW confidence in accuracy

Indicator 1

Corporate policies, strategies and institutional arrangements

Corporate policies to be included in this indicator are those that support restoration pledges and indicate a company's strategic direction in ecosystem restoration. These policies should be further supported by practical arrangements that enable restoration and sustainable management of resources, for example, certification schemes followed by a company, measures to oversee restoration done through Implementing Partners, or arrangements that support long-term sustainability of restoration.

All appropriate internal corporate policies, strategies and institutional arrangements should be submitted here, along with information about how they have enabled or incentivised the reported restoration intervention(s).

Relevant information includes (but is not limited to):

- Corporate Social Responsibility policies
- Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) strategies and plans
- Sustainable supply chain policies and commitments (e.g., code of conduct regarding company's supply chain, certifications obtained with means of verification provided e.g., licence number).
- Socio-environmental safeguards
- Environmental offsetting policies backed up by the information on their implementation (e.g., if the company is reporting on interventions related to carbon offsetting the information on Verified Carbon Standards (VSC) project that can be verified through Verra projects registry could be provided to support verification)
- If the company is implementing the restoration through donation to the partner(s), explanation of due diligence procedures and other rationale used by the company in the process of selection should be provided.

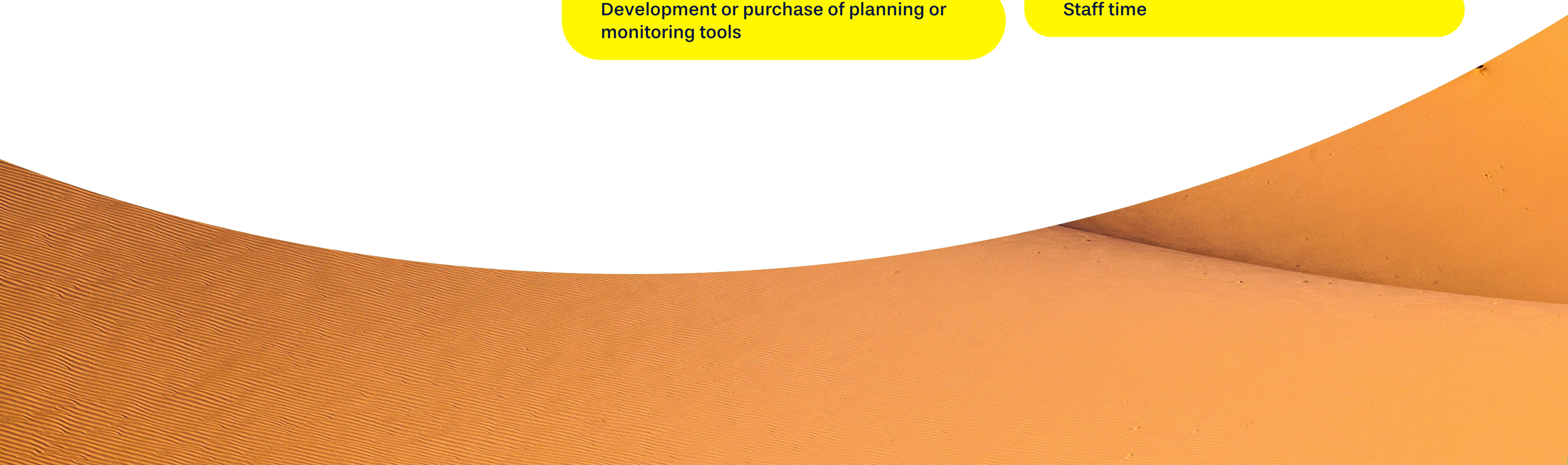
Indicator 2

Funding

This indicator refers to the amount, in USD, spent on restoration activities or transferred to partners to enable those restoration activities (i.e., not budgeted amounts). It can also include financial reports from implementation organisations and partners in case the restoration is implemented through them.

Different types of funding for restoration include:

- Financing of implementing partner(s)
- Carbon finance, including for insetting and/or offsetting
- Purchases of inputs e.g., seeds or saplings
- Development or purchase of planning or monitoring tools
- Capacity building e.g., awareness or training activities
- Donation of materials or technology
- Policy or technical expertise
- Staff time



Assessing accuracy of funding estimates

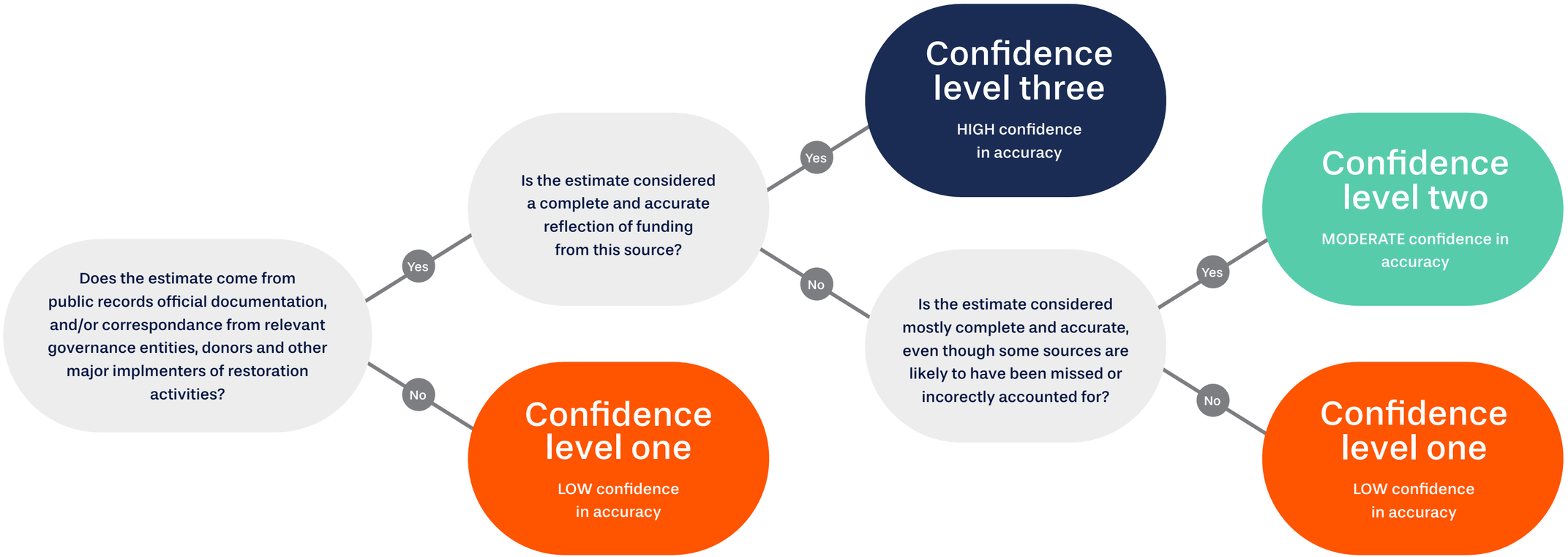


Figure 1: Assessing the accuracy of funding estimates.
Source: IUCN/Yokedesign.studio

Indicator 3

Technical planning

Effective planning to identify where, how and why restoration efforts will take place, and assess their potential benefits, is a key step for ensuring long-term positive impacts and meaningful outcomes. This indicator helps to confirm that the restoration was properly planned for and to keep track of the restoration planning approaches adopted.

A restoration management plan helps ensure that a company considered important issues and followed a clear course of action during the restoration process (including existing and future risks, long-term sustainability of restoration, community involvement, among others) and that restoration actions are following the UN principles for restoration. If a company is implementing restoration through a partner organisation, the management plan should be provided by the partner organisation that does the restoration activities on the ground.

In the case of implementation of the restoration activities through a partner organisation, a company should provide a description of its due diligence process and explain how the activities of the partner correspond to the UN principles of restoration.

The planning tools, methods and systems used

How the planning process and approach considered the principles of ecosystem restoration

It's important to describe which local communities were engaged and how, especially for restoration taking place on land that's not company owned. At times, a company may need to outsource restoration planning to non-governmental or other technical organisations. When this happens, the companies should coordinate all information needed with their partner organization(s) and submit the document in the Barometer.

Indicator 4

Monitoring systems

This indicator supports the important process of systematically and consistently monitoring of the ecosystem restoration, normally outlined in the management plan including:

- Which dedicated monitoring systems or tools are in place.
- Which aspects are monitored: progress in restoration implementation, restoration outcomes, land use/cover change, financial flows to restoration, social impacts, identified risks or other activities.
- How systems were developed and applied, and how they contribute to tracking and/or verifying restoration interventions and their impacts.
- How the information from monitoring is used in further planning implementation of restoration.

Companies that implement their activities through Implementing Partners and don't have direct access to information on land cover use and change can use the following tools to gather data and estimate the benefits of restoration. IUCN can provide further guidance on how to use these tools.

RESTOR

A unified platform that democratises ecological data. It best supports projects working on sustainable land use, ranging from conservation to agroforestry, sustainable forest management, regenerative agriculture and natural regeneration. This platform is advised for 1t.org users.

SEPAL

Another Open Foris tool that allows users to process satellite data, tailor products for local needs and produce complex, relevant geospatial analyses. SEPAL enables processing of historical satellite data as well as newer data from Landsat and higher-resolution data from Europe's Copernicus programme.

Collect Earth

A set of free, open-source software tools by Open Foris that facilitates flexible and efficient data collection, analysis and reporting on factors including forest inventories, land use and land use change, socio-economic surveys and climate change reporting.

SER Recovery Wheel

An online tool to help evaluate the extent of an ecosystem's recovery. It should be used to assess the effects of restoration on an ecosystem, not the restoration implementation in itself.

Trends.Earth

A free and open-source tool for assessing land change that focuses on productivity, land cover and soil organic carbon, and uses global datasets including land cover data from the European Space Agency. Because of the relatively coarse resolution data, it is most helpful for identifying transitions involving a large change in tree canopy cover rather than more subtle changes like local scale interventions.

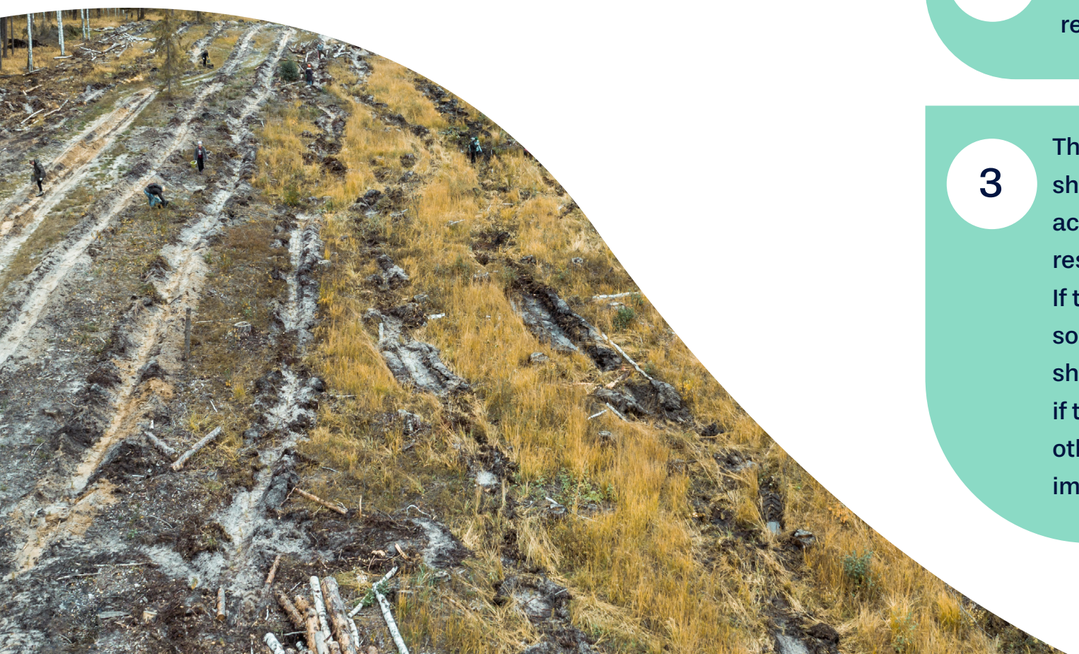
In the report a company should clearly distinguish and separately describe its own monitoring, and monitoring of the activities by the implementing partners, if applicable.

Indicator 5

Area of land

By defining the amount of land under restoration, this indicator supports the evaluation of how effectively pledges are being achieved. IUCN has defined this as "the area (in hectares) where functionality (ability to provide ecosystem goods and services) has been improved by restoration (not only the area of direct intervention)". Reporting on this indicator is compulsory, with a minimum amount of information required.

To report on this indicator, a company should fulfil the following requirements:



1. Typically, a company should provide a clear and justified numbers of hectares under restoration in the reporting period. It is acceptable (on the individual basis) to report under this indicator without defined number of hectares (explaining all other activities conducted) in case a project is at the stage of technical planning.

2. Reported interventions should be indicated in the Monitoring report and follow the restoration plan.

3. The activities conducted with stakeholders should be described, including the role of activities in long-term sustainability of the restoration and support to the communities. If the restoration activities did not include the social component, a rationale for excluding it should be provided, or it should be indicated if this is covered from other resources (e.g., other organisation supporting the same implementing partner).

4. The online tools listed in indicator 4 Monitoring Systems can also be used to estimate this data.

5. Using the IUCN Restoration Intervention Typology for Terrestrial Ecosystems (RITTE), information on the interventions used according to the type of ecosystems where restoration took place should be submitted. Coordinates and/or geographic information systems (GIS) files showing the extent of area under restoration should be provided using field data collection or from satellite imagery. Data produced via spatial analyses or ground surveys may vary in accuracy and should be categorised using the diagram below.

6. A company should submit overall description of the project, including previous activities done for the projects and future plans. A company should clearly describe, for each intervention type, its role, and the role of the implementing partners (as applicable) as a part of the project/intervention description.

Assessing accuracy of area of land

Figure 2: Assessing data accuracy for measuring area of land under restoration.
Source: IUCN/Yokedesign.studio

Indicator 6

Climate

The benefits of ecosystem restoration extend beyond impacts on the land itself and those who live on it. This climate indicator can be used to assess how ecosystem restoration can help mitigate the effects of the climate crisis though carbon sequestration and avoided emissions. Estimating the amount of carbon sequestered should directly relate to the amount hectares under restoration, in accordance with standard IPCC accounting principles shown in figure three.

Under this method:

- activity data is the number of hectares under restoration (which should match indicator five)
- removal factor is the tonnes of carbon dioxide sequestered per hectare per year (tonnes of CO_2 per hectares per year)
- activity data and removal factors should be grouped by restoration type to improve estimate accuracy

Estimates should reflect gross carbon-equivalent sequestration (the total CO2e sequestered from the atmosphere, rather than potential emissions associated with the restoration activities, i.e., from vehicles or methane emissions from livestock in silvopastoral systems).

If estimates on the actual and anticipated climate impacts of a company's restoration activities have already been made through greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory systems, then they should be used here. If estimates have not already been made, there are a few free, open-source resources to support basic accounting of restoration impacts on carbon sequestration.

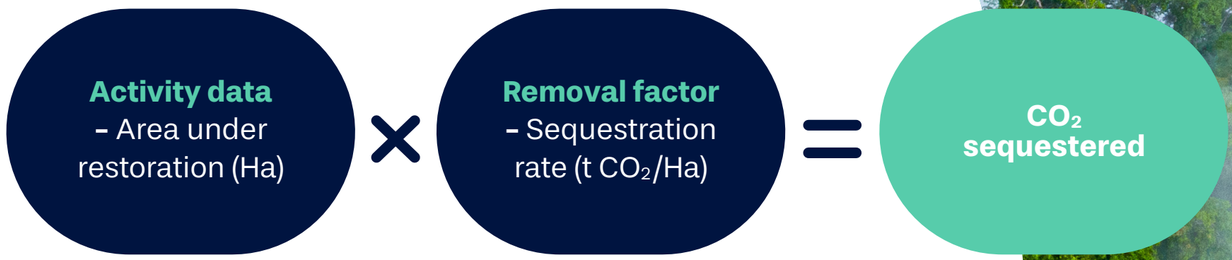


Figure 3: How CO_2 sequestered from restoration activities is quantified. Source: IUCN/Yokedesign.studio

Indicator 7

Biodiversity

This indicator facilitates reporting on the benefits of ecosystem restoration on biodiversity, including:

- What biodiversity impacts have been achieved over the reporting period for the restoration activities covered by the reporting. These may include preserving or restoring native, threatened and/or climate resilient species; avoiding invasive species; expanding conservation areas; and diversifying local ecosystems.
- What percentage of area under restoration has a formal designation, such as a Key Biodiversity Area or Protected Area.

IUCN guidance is available to identify what constitutes an area of particular importance for conservation.

This indicator can be reported on if the company is monitoring Biodiversity impacts of restoration and provided information on the methodology in the relevant section (Indicator 4. Monitoring Systems).

Indicator 8

Economy

Both direct and indirect benefits of ecosystem restoration to local and national economies should be monitored. Indirect benefits of ecosystem restoration, such as diversification of livelihoods and income sources for local communities. Due to the length of time, it can take for these benefits to materialize, the fact that some benefits are less tangible than others, and the diverse range of people impacted, quantifying these socio-economic impacts can be difficult.

To address these challenges, this indicator uses the number of jobs created (expressed in Full Time Equivalent (FTE[1]) or workdays) for people aged 15 and over through restoration as the single indicator for socio-economic impacts. It also gives flexibility to report additional information on job creation where relevant, and add details on further impacts (i.e., as reports by beneficiaries or results from other studies).

Types of jobs created by restoration include:

- **Casual, intermittent or occasional** Includes seasonal work, zero-hours contracts and day-to-day hiring. Employees have no guarantee of employment for a set number of hours during a specified period but may have arrangements of an ongoing or recurring nature.
- **Short term** Employees are guaranteed a minimum number of hours of work and are employed on a time-limited basis, usually for less than three months.
- **Long term** Employees are contracted to work full- or part-time for three months or longer.

Additional details on job creation should be provided when available, such as:

1. **Type of benefiting stakeholder** (e.g., company staff, local communities, government officials)
2. **Employee gender** (male/female/third gender/non-binary/other)

[1] A full-time equivalent, abbreviated as FTE, is a unit to measure employed persons in a way that makes them comparable although they may work a different number of hours per week. The unit is obtained by comparing an employee's average number of hours worked to the average number of hours of a full-time worker. A full-time

Assessing accuracy of economy

The following diagram should be used to categorise results according to their reliability.

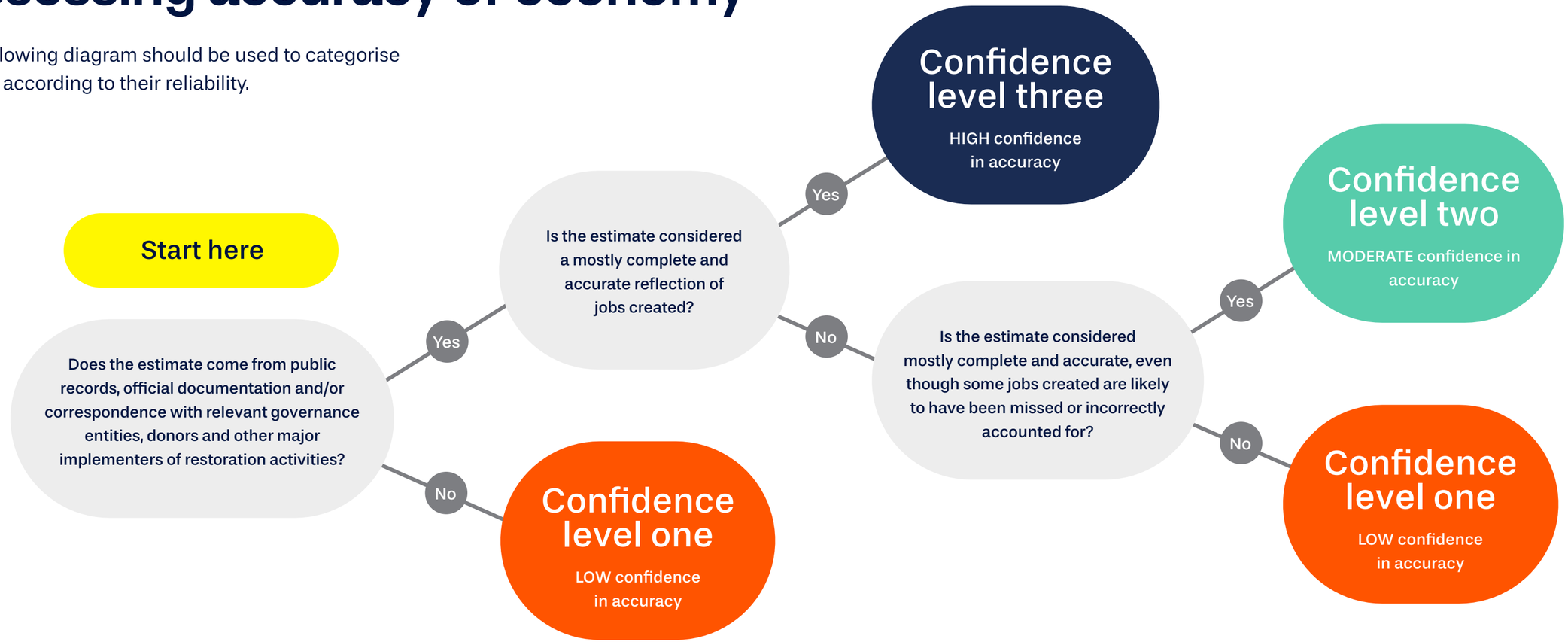


Figure 4: Assessing the reliability of socio-economic estimates. Source: IUCN/Yokedesign.studio

Spatial data

The Restoration Barometer will utilize the spatial data (either as point for polygon records) reported by companies to provide accurate and comprehensive information on ecosystem restoration efforts worldwide.

The data will be analysed, visualized, and incorporated into interactive tools and visualizations that allow users to explore and understand the progress made in restoring degraded ecosystems. The Restoration Barometer aims to promote transparency, inform decision-making, and inspire collaborative action by showcasing the collective impact of restoration initiatives facilitated by private sector companies.

2 Data submission process

2.1 Benefits of submitting information to the restoration barometer

2.2 Take-down policy

2.3 Frequently asked questions

Data submission process

Information compiled in the Restoration Barometer is collected in collaboration with a wide range of governmental, non-governmental and private organizations that submit restoration data to IUCN. To be included in the database, the data submitted by data providers must comply with specific standards, which are explained further in this manual.

Figure 5: The restoration barometer data workflow. Source: IUCN/Yokedesign.studio

Benefits of submitting information to the restoration barometer

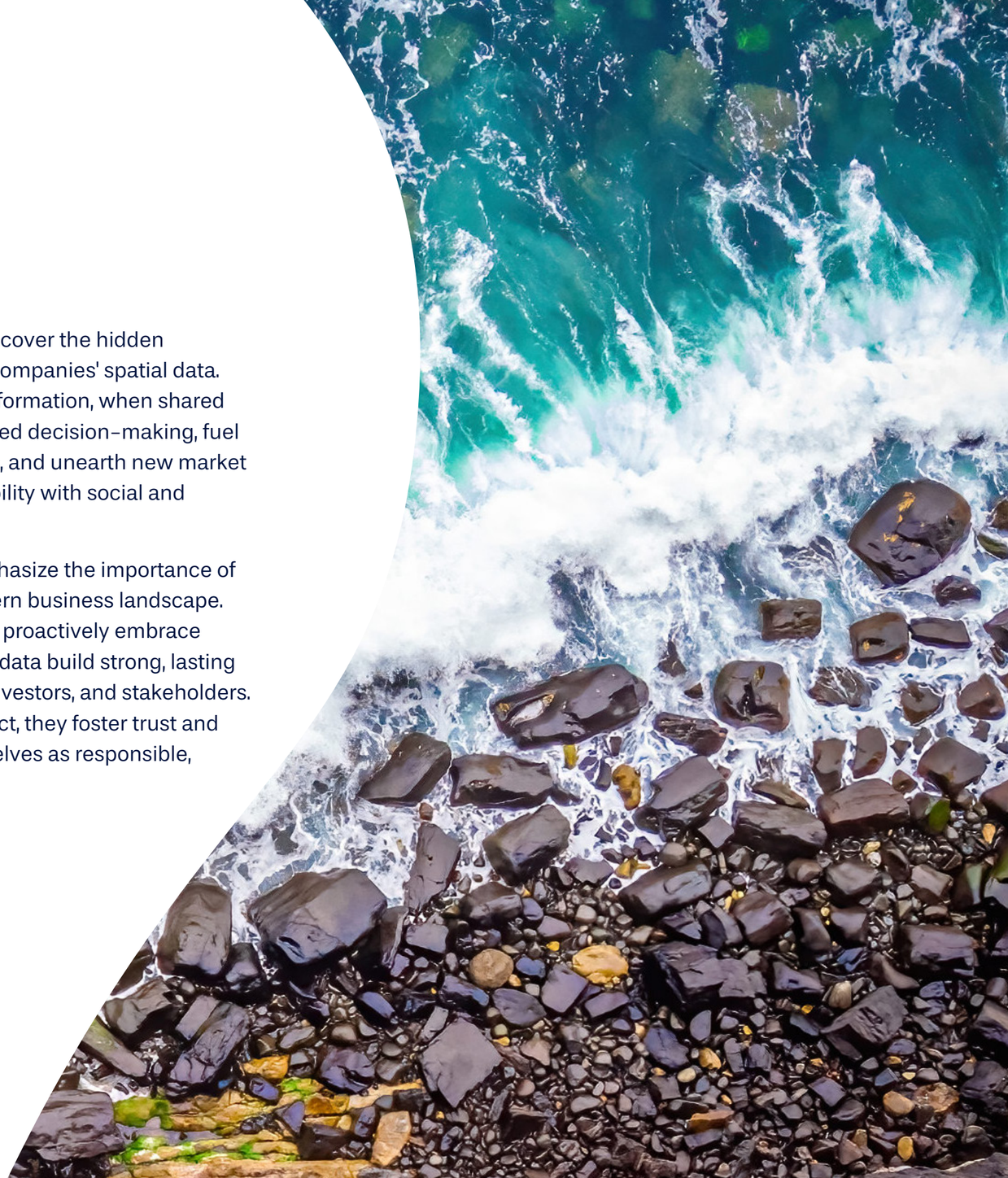
Transparency is key for companies to be accountable, but also helps inspire others to act. By tracking the implementation of commitments companies can take better informed decisions and more transparent impact reporting. While the community of restoration investors continues to grow, trusted mechanisms to showcase progress and learnings such as these must grow for best practices to become commonplace and to achieve meaningful impact for communities, nature and the climate.

- Global visibility
- Clarity on impacts company is having can be communicated to shareholders
- Enhance
- Stakeholder trust and accountability
- Collaboration and partnerships with other companies, MGO governance
- Fostering knowledge sharing and joint effort to achieve
- Reporting obligations

- **Enhanced reputation and brand image:** Active engagement with the Restoration Barometer allows companies to bolster their reputation and brand image by showcasing their commitment to environmental sustainability and responsibility.
- **Stakeholder trust and accountability:** Participating in reporting on global restoration targets demonstrates a company's transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to the concerns of stakeholders, including customers, investors, and the public.
- **Access to funding opportunities:** Engaging with the Restoration Barometer can attract the attention of governments, international organizations, and impact investors who provide funding for restoration initiatives, presenting companies with potential financial support.
- **Collaboration and partnerships:** Reporting on restoration efforts through the Restoration Barometer can facilitate collaborations and partnerships with other companies, NGOs, or governmental entities, fostering knowledge sharing and joint efforts to achieve restoration goals.
- **Competitive advantage:** By actively participating in restoration initiatives and reporting, companies can differentiate themselves from competitors and attract environmentally conscious consumers and investors who prioritize sustainable business practices.
- **Compliance with regulations:** Many countries and regions have introduced environmental regulations and targets related to restoration. Using the Restoration Barometer helps companies comply with these regulations and demonstrate their adherence to environmental standards.
- **Risk mitigation and resilience:** Engaging in restoration efforts and reporting can contribute to mitigating environmental risks such as habitat loss, water scarcity, or climate change impacts, helping companies build resilience and adaptability in the face of ecological challenges.
- **Innovation and technological advancement:** Reporting on global restoration targets through the Restoration Barometer encourages companies to invest in research, development, and implementation of innovative technologies and practices for effective restoration, driving overall industry progress.
- **Employee engagement and retention:** Engaging in restoration activities and reporting can foster a sense of purpose and pride among employees, contributing to higher levels of engagement, job satisfaction, and retention within the company.
- **Long-term business sustainability:** By actively participating in the restoration agenda, companies contribute to the preservation of ecosystems and natural resources, ensuring the long-term sustainability of their own operations and securing a healthier environment for future business activities.

How can we convince the private sector companies to submit more spatial data and become more transparent?

- **Ignite a data revolution:** Unleash the power of data by inspiring private sector companies to participate in a data revolution that drives positive change. Demonstrate how sharing spatial data and embracing transparency can revolutionize industries, foster sustainable practices, and unlock untapped opportunities for innovation and growth.
- **Lead the charge:** Challenge private sector companies to be leaders in their respective fields by stepping forward as champions of transparency and data sharing. Showcase how companies that prioritize openness not only gain a competitive edge but also shape the future by setting new industry standards and influencing positive societal transformation.
- **Amplify impact through collaboration:** Encourage private sector companies to join forces with like-minded organizations, NGOs, and governments to amplify their impact. Highlight the potential for collaborative projects, where shared spatial data becomes a catalyst for breakthrough solutions that address pressing global challenges, leaving a lasting legacy for future generations.
- **Unveil the hidden potential:** Uncover the hidden potential within private sector companies' spatial data. Illuminate how this wealth of information, when shared openly, can drive evidence-based decision-making, fuel sustainable business strategies, and unearth new market opportunities that align profitability with social and environmental goals.
- **Build trust and credibility:** Emphasize the importance of trust and credibility in the modern business landscape. Showcase how companies that proactively embrace transparency and share spatial data build strong, lasting relationships with customers, investors, and stakeholders. By being open about their impact, they foster trust and loyalty, and differentiate themselves as responsible, forward-thinking entities.



- **Incentivize positive action:** Go beyond words and provide tangible incentives that reward companies for their commitment to transparency and data sharing. Offer exclusive access to cutting-edge research, privileged networking opportunities, or public recognition through prestigious awards. These incentives not only motivate companies but also establish them as trailblazers within their industries.
- **Unleash innovation potential:** Inspire private sector companies by highlighting the untapped potential for innovation that lies within spatial data. Paint a vivid picture of how data sharing can ignite collaborations, spark groundbreaking discoveries, and pave the way for disruptive advancements that drive business growth while positively impacting society and the environment.
- **Foster a data-sharing ecosystem:** Create a thriving ecosystem that promotes data sharing and collaboration. Develop user-friendly platforms that make sharing spatial data effortless, foster connections between companies, and encourage the exchange of knowledge and best practices. By cultivating this ecosystem, companies can tap into collective intelligence and leverage shared data for mutual benefit.
- **Champion regulatory support:** Advocate for forward-thinking policies and regulatory frameworks that facilitate data sharing and transparency. Engage policymakers to recognize the immense value in open data and encourage regulations that incentivize private sector companies to embrace transparency. By advocating for supportive policies, you can help shape a regulatory landscape that encourages participation and rewards responsible data sharing.
- **Empower change-makers:** Empower private sector companies to be agents of change and drive a paradigm shift in their industries. Demonstrate that by sharing spatial data and embracing transparency, companies have the power to make a significant positive impact on pressing global issues, leaving a lasting legacy that extends far beyond their bottom line.

Process for updating information in RB

Step by step guide to login into the portal.

Add copy of DCA

Take-down policy

At the Restoration Barometer and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), we are committed to maintaining the integrity and credibility of the data presented on our platforms. We strive to provide accurate and reliable information regarding ecosystem restoration efforts worldwide. In cases where private company restoration data is deemed dubious, invalid, or found to be falsified based on new evidence, we have established the following takedown policy:

- **Reporting Dubious or Falsified Data:** Any individual or organization who becomes aware of private company restoration data that is questionable, invalid, or suspected to be falsified should promptly report their concerns to the Restoration Barometer or the IUCN. Reports can be submitted via a designated contact form or email address specifically provided for this purpose.
- **Evaluation and Investigation:** Upon receiving a report regarding dubious or falsified private company restoration data, the Restoration Barometer and the IUCN will initiate a thorough evaluation and investigation process. This will involve examining the evidence provided, consulting relevant experts, and conducting any necessary additional research to assess the veracity of the data in question.
- **Confidentiality and Protection of Sources:** We are committed to respecting the confidentiality and protection of sources who report dubious or falsified private company restoration data. Unless required by law, the identity of the individuals or organizations reporting such concerns will be kept confidential, ensuring their anonymity and safeguarding them from any potential repercussions.
- **Due Process and Fairness:** During the investigation process, we will adhere to principles of due process and fairness. Private companies whose restoration data is being evaluated will be notified of the concerns raised against their submissions and will be given an opportunity to provide their perspective and any relevant evidence in their defense. A reasonable timeframe will be provided for companies to respond.
- **Expert Review and Decision-Making:** Expert input and review will play a crucial role in the evaluation process. The Restoration Barometer and the IUCN will consult with independent experts with relevant knowledge and expertise in the field of ecosystem

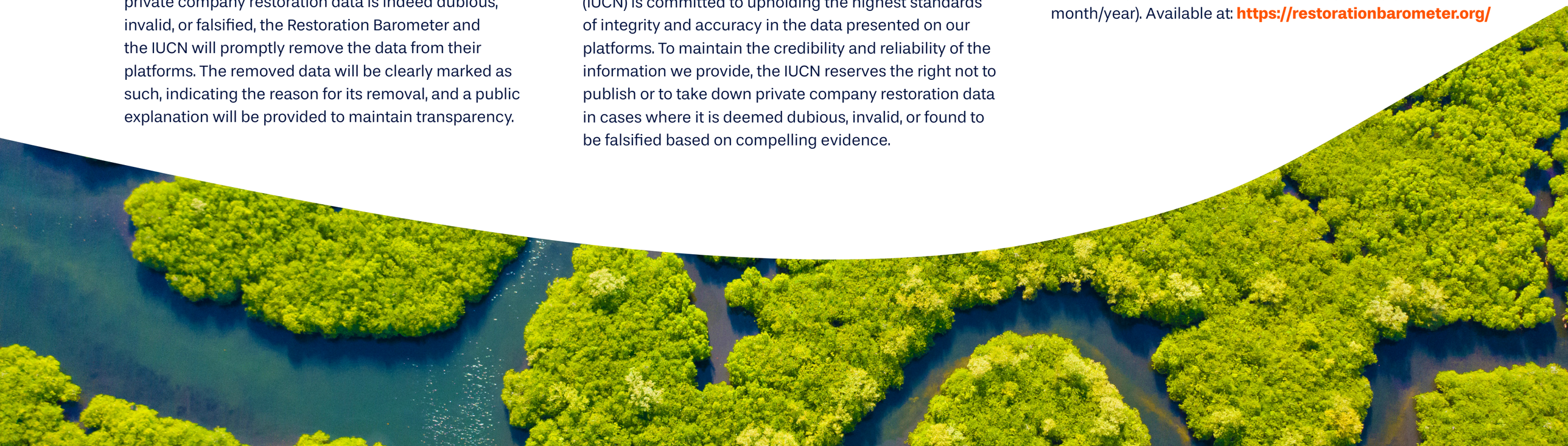
- **Transparent Communication:** Once a decision has been reached, the Restoration Barometer and the IUCN will communicate the outcome to all relevant stakeholders, including the private company involved and the individual or organization that reported the dubious or falsified data. Transparent communication will be maintained throughout the process, ensuring clarity and accountability.
- **Removal of Data:** If the investigation concludes that the private company restoration data is indeed dubious, invalid, or falsified, the Restoration Barometer and the IUCN will promptly remove the data from their platforms. The removed data will be clearly marked as such, indicating the reason for its removal, and a public explanation will be provided to maintain transparency.
- **Appeals:** Private companies whose restoration data has been removed based on the findings of the investigation will have the right to appeal the decision. A designated appeals process will be established, providing companies with an opportunity to present new evidence or address any procedural concerns. The appeals process will be conducted fairly, and the final decision will be communicated to all relevant parties.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is committed to upholding the highest standards of integrity and accuracy in the data presented on our platforms. To maintain the credibility and reliability of the information we provide, the IUCN reserves the right not to publish or to take down private company restoration data in cases where it is deemed dubious, invalid, or found to be falsified based on compelling evidence.

IUCN asks that any published materials that use information from the restoration barometer be submitted to IUCN (add email address). This allows the RB team to track the use of the dataset and information products on the RB and identify areas where the RB could be improved.

The following citation should be used in any publication, presentation or analysis involving the RB dataset or information from the RB website:

IUCN (year), The Restoration Barometer (online), (insert month/year). Available at: **https://restorationbarometer.org/**



Frequently asked questions

How often is the information on the RB updated for each organisation/country?

Countries can report on a continuous basis to the Restoration Barometer. However, for the private sector, it is an annual process, coordinated by WEF 1T.org.

How can I submit information on the RB?

Private companies that have registered through WEF 1T.org can submit progress on the Restoration Barometer via the RB website: **https://restorationbarometer.org/** , by creating an account and reporting and submitting their progress via the online questionnaire, along with spatial boundaries of their intervention area(s).

How is the information submitted used?

Information submitted used in progress report

Spatial data – statistics to measure progress against restoration targets

The Restoration Barometer will leverage the spatial data submitted by companies in several compelling ways:

Informing Global Assessments: The spatial data will contribute to global assessments of ecosystem restoration progress, providing valuable insights into the extent, types, and success rates of restoration efforts worldwide. This information will help identify trends, gaps, and best practices, ultimately guiding targeted interventions and policy decisions.

Driving Evidence-Based Decision-Making: The spatial data will serve as a crucial foundation for evidence-based decision-making at various levels. Governments, NGOs, and stakeholders can utilize this data to prioritize restoration projects, allocate resources effectively, and monitor the impact of interventions, thereby maximizing the return on investment and ensuring sustainable outcomes.

Facilitating Collaboration and Partnerships: The submitted spatial data will foster collaboration and partnerships between private sector companies, NGOs, and governmental organizations. By sharing data, companies can identify potential synergies, learn from each other's experiences, and forge innovative collaborations to accelerate ecosystem restoration efforts collectively.

Inspiring Innovation and Research: The spatial data will serve as a rich source of information for researchers and innovators. It can stimulate the development of novel approaches, technologies, and methodologies to enhance restoration practices. The data will facilitate scientific studies, enabling a deeper understanding of ecological processes and improving restoration strategies for maximum ecological and societal benefits.

Empowering Stakeholders and Awareness: The spatial data, when presented through engaging visualizations and interactive tools, can empower stakeholders, policymakers, and the public with accessible and understandable information. This data-driven platform will raise awareness about the importance of ecosystem restoration, inspire engagement, and mobilize collective action towards a more sustainable future.

By leveraging the submitted spatial data in these compelling ways, the Restoration Barometer can catalyse positive change, foster collaboration, and drive effective ecosystem restoration efforts on a global scale.

Can the information submitted be used publicly?

Yes, due credits will be done to company and barometer. Information will be used publicly.

What are the control quality checks performed on the data and information submitted?

IUCN and +T review data and will contact compagnies if any inconsistencies or missing information.

Can companies that are at an early stage of engaging in restoration activities use the Restoration Barometer?

The Restoration Barometer welcomes participation and reporting from companies at all stages of their restoration journey. A company that is in the early stages can still report its initial efforts, commitments, and plans, demonstrating its dedication to restoration and contributing to the collective reporting of progress.

Is there a specific format or template for reporting to the Restoration Barometer? Answer: The Restoration Barometer may provide reporting templates or guidelines to facilitate consistent and standardized reporting. Companies are encouraged to utilize these resources to ensure their reporting aligns with the requirements and indicators defined by the Barometer.

How often should we report to the Restoration Barometer? Answer: The reporting frequency may vary depending on the guidelines provided by the Restoration Barometer. Typically, companies are expected to report on a regular basis, such as annually or biennially. However, it is advisable to consult the specific reporting requirements and timelines set by the Barometer.

What are the benefits of reporting to the Restoration Barometer? Answer: Reporting to the Restoration Barometer offers advantages such as enhancing reputation, demonstrating corporate responsibility, accessing funding opportunities, fostering transparency and stakeholder engagement, and aligning with global restoration goals. It allows companies to contribute to collective efforts and showcase their commitment to environmental sustainability.

Will our reported data be publicly available? Answer: Depending on the policies and protocols of the Restoration Barometer, reported data may be made publicly available to ensure transparency and accountability. However, specific details regarding data privacy, confidentiality, and data sharing can be obtained from the organization managing the Barometer.

Are there any reporting requirements for specific sectors or industries? Answer: The Restoration Barometer may not impose sector-specific reporting requirements. However, it is possible that certain industries or sectors may have additional guidelines or indicators related to their specific environmental impacts and restoration opportunities. Companies are encouraged to consider any industry-specific guidelines alongside the general reporting requirements of the Barometer.

Can we receive feedback or guidance on our restoration reporting? Answer: Some organizations managing the Restoration Barometer may offer feedback, guidance, or validation services to support companies in their reporting efforts. Engaging with these organizations can provide valuable insights, help improve reporting accuracy, and ensure alignment with global restoration targets.

[1] A full-time equivalent, abbreviated as FTE, is a unit to measure employed persons in a way that makes them comparable although they may work a different number of hours per week. The unit is obtained by comparing an employee's average number of hours worked to the average number of hours of a full-time worker. A full-time worker is therefore counted as one FTE, while a part-time worker gets a score in proportion to the hours he or she works. Source: ILO Statistical Glossary.pdf (ilo.org)